

British Smash Contalmaison Wedge

MAYOR SPURS PLAGUE FIGHT; 32 MORE DEAD

Outside Experts Asked
to Help—City Has
195 New Cases.

\$100,000 PRIZE, OFFER FOR CURE

Health Forces Confer This
Morning—Congress to
Give \$135,000.

With 195 new cases and 32 deaths reported yesterday in the sweep of infantile paralysis through greater New York, Mayor Mitchell and Dr. Haven Emerson, City Health Commissioner, began a concentration of the forces fighting to check the scourge that has now taken toll of 270 lives and made 1278 children helpless.

Of the new cases brought to the attention of the Health Department 155 are in Brooklyn, 14 are in Manhattan, 13 in Queens, 6 in Richmond and 7 in The Bronx. The great majority of them are in districts already infected, with the exception of one in Seaside Avenue, Rockaway Beach, and a few other scattered cases.

Advisory Meeting To-day.

Almost coincident with the tabulating of this large increase in cases and deaths Mayor Mitchell announced that the conference of the Medical Advisory Board, originally scheduled for to-morrow, will be held this morning in the City Hall. Besides the members of the board, the conference will be attended by heads of various city departments and by noted medical specialists.

It is understood that one of the Mayor's principal purposes in calling the meeting is to determine whether the outside medical experts may be able to offer suggestions helpful to the Health Department and the United States Public Health Service in their work of combating the disease. Physicians who will attend include Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, and Drs. L. Emmet Holt, G. R. Butler, W. B. James, H. M. Biggs, William M. Polk, T. M. Prudden, Abraham Jacob, John McCorkle, Francis C. Wood and A. H. Doty. Another conference of physicians will be held at the Academy of Medicine to-morrow night, when they will be addressed by Dr. Flexner.

Reward for Discovery.

In Washington yesterday Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo asked Congress to appropriate \$135,000 to be used by the United States Public Health Service in fighting the epidemic in New York and to prevent its spread to other states.

Mr. McAdoo's request reached the House of Representatives about the same time that Representative Isaac Siegel, of New York, introduced a resolution appropriating \$100,000 to be given as a reward to the person who succeeds in developing a cure for infantile paralysis.

It is expected that the appropriations, or at least that requested by Mr. McAdoo, will be rushed through both Houses immediately, inasmuch as until the money is available research and preventive work will be practically at a standstill, with the exception of the experiments being conducted at the Rockefeller Institute and at the city bacteriological laboratories, in East Sixteenth Street. At the latter, Dr. H. L. Abramson has inoculated half-monkeys and a number of rabbits with the paralysis virus.

Dr. J. P. Leake and Dr. C. H. Lavenex, of the Public Health Service, who are in New York to fight the plague, held conferences yesterday with Mayor Mitchell and Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, of the Department of Health.

"We must wait and plan until we get material to work with," said Dr. Leake at the conclusion of the conference with Dr. Bolduan. "We can do little until we get money and monkeys with which to conduct the proper preventive measures."

Warning Against Panic.

The determination to hasten the great medical conference, out of which is expected to evolve a definite plan for preventive and experimental work, was reached by the Mayor, following a further discussion of the situation with Dr. Emerson. In announcing his intention of calling the conference, the Mayor issued a statement in which he declared that the city health authorities are co-operating with the outside forces to have the situation well in hand, and expressed confidence that the epidemic will be checked without the necessity of calling in outside forces, such as the Red Cross, to aid him. He also, as did Dr. Emerson, urged the people not to become panic-stricken.

The Department of Health is doing all that it can with the scientific knowledge that there is available to-day as to the means of fighting this thing and preventing its spread," said Mayor Mitchell. "We are going even beyond the point that is dictated by the knowledge of the physicians by attacking all uncleanly conditions in the streets as well as in the home. The

Plague's Woes Seen By Tribune Woman

Acts as Nurse in Willard Parker Hospital, Where
Cleanliness Is First Medicine Applied to Babies
Taken from Weeping, Dreading Mothers.

By ROSALIND F. DUNKIN.

Poliomyelitis is merely a name meaning infantile paralysis—until you walk through the wards of the Willard Parker Hospital and see 350 children, ranging in age from a few months to eighteen years, lying in cribs and restful white beds, some whimpering and others too weary to lift their eyelids.

As I followed Dr. Robert J. Wilson from room to room and noted tiny motionless limbs and quiet faces, I wished that every careless householder could have just one glimpse into the hospital and realize what dirt and dust, the greatest carriers of the disease, are doing to the children of this city.

An ambulance call came in, and I, permitted to go with the doctor, hurried to pack my bundle, which consisted of a blanket, a flannel nightgown, some soft cloths and a little tape wristband on which to write the child's name. Crowds of curious folk gathered around when we stopped at 67 Bedford Street, and a heavily built woman hurried out to assure us that her child was as good as gold and didn't need to go to the hospital.

All Mothers Have Dread.

The doctor, a quiet-voiced Southerner, nodded calmly to the woman, and, turning to me, whispered: "They all say that. For some reason they have a dread of sending their children with us. If they only knew how much better off they would be, there wouldn't be any scenes."

"Hello, Johnny!" said the doctor, smiling and shaking hands with a six-year-old child, half dressed and clinging to a chair. Then an examination followed to see if paralysis had set in. There was no fever, and the boy seemed all right, except for a look of terror in his eyes.

"We can't take this one," the doctor exclaimed. "The child seems all right and the attending physician has filled out no diagnosis. Besides, the family isn't willing to let the boy go. Under those conditions we can't force it"—this last in an undertone.

We then moved up the street to No. 87, and there found a three and a half year old girl, lying motionless in a high fever on the bed. Her lips moved frantically in an effort to breathe. The doctor turned to make out his card while I dressed the child in the disinfectant clothing in my bundle, and then tried to quiet the mother.

"How Did She Get It?"

She was pacing the room, crying, "My poor little baby! Oh, how did she ever get it, and I never let her out of my sight!" When she learned she could go to see her child the next day and was promised it would receive every attention and care, her sobs grew less racking.

There were seven other children in that family, with the mother and father, made ten persons—in five

Continued on page 4, column 1

HONOR SLEUTH IS ACCUSED IN SLAVE GRAFT

Detective Enright who
Trapped Girl Traders
Under Arrest.

"A FRAME-UP" HIS ANSWER

One Official and 10 Police-
men Named by Men
Who Gave Cues.

Ten policemen, at least one higher police official and several others are involved in a confession charging them with grafting from women of the streets. The Police Department of New York to-day through the arrest last night of one of Police Commissioner Wood's most trusted men, Detective William J. Enright, faces a situation that parallels the expose of Lieutenant Becker and his "strong arm" squad.

Charged with perjury in testifying against a white slave who, it is alleged, refused to pay him graft, Enright was sent to the Tombs last night. It was not more than a year ago that Enright, by a series of daring arrests of men caught selling women, came before the public.

Enright's good work brought several commendations and he was in line for rapid promotion. His work came to the attention of Mayor Mitchell, and the stories of his remarkable ingenuity in unmasking these vicious types of the underworld gave him prominence. Aided by women social workers who posed as characters of the street, the detective went from city to city, representing himself as a slave and lived the life of such for weeks in order to finally land his quarry. Such were the stories he told, and such were believed at Police Headquarters.

First Two Arrests Made.

About a month ago "Red" Levine, tall, smooth shaven and having the appearance of a policeman, was arrested on the complaints of women who said attempts had been made to black-mail them. Then followed the arrest of a character known in the lower East as "Liebush," a small man resembling a typical dope fiend of the stage. He, too, was charged with the same offence in Inspector James S. Bolan's district, which is bounded by Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, to Sixth Avenue and the North River.

Two of Inspector Bolan's men, George Conway and James Seely, talked with the women who made the charges. They also questioned the two men of the women accused. Then they started on a still hunt for a third member of the gang, who is believed to be the brains of the outfit. Each of the accused was known in police circles as an informer. "Better look out," was the warning that reached some of the men working in this band. Each of the fellows who poked up can reach downtown.

Enough evidence, however, had reached Inspector Bolan to make him turn to that very source downtown, and at Police Headquarters a conference was held about the charges. The District Attorney's office was notified and yesterday the arrest was ordered under indictment of William J. Enright. Enright for months had been ferreting the four corners of Manhattan for the brains of the vice trust that bought and sold girls. His work was done with the aid of two other policemen, some times assisted by a clever woman sociologist interested in this sort of work. He acted directly under orders from Second Deputy Commissioner Lord.

Enright Won Much Praise.

Commissioner Woods and Deputy Commissioner Lord had commended Enright for the number of young girls prevented from being sold into slavery and the convictions obtained as the result of the clean-cut cases made out through good police work done by him and his two aids, Sergeant Hughes and Patrolman Foley.

Enright had been working on a case yesterday afternoon when Lieutenant

Continued on page 4, column 3

NAVY EXPERTS FIND U-BOAT NO WARSHIP

Say Deutschland Must
Be Rebuilt to Raid
Commerce.

KOENIG READY TO LEAVE SOON

Begins to Unload Cargo
—Baltimore Expects
Bremen, Too.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Baltimore, July 11.—A three-hour examination of every construction detail of the submarine merchantman Deutschland convinced three experts of the United States navy to-day that the vessel could not be converted into a man-of-war without extensive structural changes. The submarine's agents and officers regard the verdict as a complete answer to any objection the Allied powers may raise to the under-sea trading boat.

Negro stevedores, stripped to the waist, began to-day to discharge the Deutschland's \$1,000,000 cargo of dyestuffs. The small cases containing the vessel's 500-ton treasure are being stored in the local bonded warehouse of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederie so rapidly that Captain Koenig will have no difficulty in starting within the ten days he has set for his stay in Baltimore Harbor. Watchful observers feel certain that he will sail as soon as possible.

The vessel's return cargo of rubber, nickel and copper, said to be equally as valuable in Germany as dyestuffs here, is stacked in the agents' warehouse ready to be transferred to the submarine's freight compartments. No cargo will be carried except that which has been engaged for weeks by A. Schumacher & Co., the local agents of the submarine trading line.

Henry G. Hilken, president of A. Schumacher & Co., and his son, Paul L. G. Hilken, vice-president, showed keen interest to-night in a report from Amsterdam, via London, that the Bremen, the second of the submarine merchant fleet, had left for America a month ago, but had not been heard from since. The local agents professed to know nothing definite about the Bremen's sailing.

It was noticed, however, that the company's tug, the Thomas F. Timmins, which stood off the Virginia Capes for eleven days waiting for the Deutschland, had relinquished her vigil at the side of the latter. Her whereabouts were uncertain to-night.

Inspected by Navy Experts.

William P. Ryan, Collector of the Port, visited the Deutschland this morning with the naval experts, Captain Charles F. Hughes, of the General Board of the Navy, formerly chief of staff under Admiral Fletcher, Lieutenant J. O. Fisher, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, who conducted the inquiry into the explosion on the American submarine E-2 in the New York Navy Yard several months ago, and Lieutenant Herbert S. Howard, a naval contractor. All are highly trained technicians in submarine matters, but Captain Hughes told the Tribune correspondent that their visit was solely to determine whether the Deutschland was a man-of-war.

The message that Collector Ryan wired to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, to be turned over to the State Department, was as follows:

"In company with Captain Hughes I have made a thorough inspection of the Deutschland. All spaces except those occupied by cargo and oils were visited. There is no evidence that this ship is armed or can be armed without extensive structural changes. I re-affirm my statement of yesterday that this ship is a merchant vessel."

The feelings of the boat's owners and officers concerning this inspection

Continued on page 3, column 2

60,000 LANDSTURM RUSHED FROM SERBIA

Berne, July 11.—Nearly one hundred military trains, conveying 60,000 troops, passed through Temesvar, Hungary, in the last few days transporting landsturm used in the occupation of Serbia and Montenegro to Transylvania to oppose the Russian advance.

It is reported that German officers commanding Bulgarian troops have been recalled.

KOVEL ROAD OPEN TO CZAR

Russians Clear All
Barriers—Take
271,000 of Foe.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 11.—The sledge hammer blows of the Russians on both sides of the Sarny-Kovel railroad have driven the Austro-German armies over the Stokhod River at so many vital points that the Teutons have been compelled to fall back upon their recently constructed defences in front of Kovel.

Except in the sector near Hulevichi and in front of Svidniki, where the Germans are holding their own, no more natural barriers stand between General Brussiloff's troops and their immediate goal. The principal difficulties which have confronted them ever since the drive on Kovel was inaugurated have been swept away by the very impetuosity of their assault.

Military observers here look for the fall of Kovel—and with it, that of Vladimir Volynski—within a week at the most. With his right flank protected by the impassable marshes of the Pinsk and his whole lines from Czartorysk to Svidniki reorganized to withstand the pressure of Teuton counter attacks, it is the consensus of opinion that never has General Brussiloff been in a better position to outflank the German defences before Kovel.

Teutons in Full Strength.

It is regarded as extremely significant that the powerful reinforcements which the Austrians and Germans have brought to the Volynian front have been unable to stem the Russian tide. It is believed that the Teutons are now opposing the Russian advance on Kovel with their full strength—with forces which cannot be augmented as long as the Allied offensives on other fronts threaten the Teuton lines.

But the only effect of this massing of men at the danger points on the East front has been, according to all indications, to increase the toll of prisoners taken by the Russians and to retard only temporarily and at isolated places the onward sweep of the Czech's hosts.

In the Stokhod and Galician battles, from July 4 to July 8, the Russians bagged 34,000 of the enemy's troops. Of these a large majority were taken unwounded, an indication of the quick, powerful thrusts at unsuspected points which have characterized the Allied drives on both the East and West fronts. The total number of prisoners taken by General Brussiloff up to July 10 exceeds 271,000.

Drive on Lutsk Abandoned.

The Russian drive on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway—admission of the initial success of which is made for the first time by the Germans in today's official statement—has accomplished something more than the mowing of Kovel and the capture of thousands of Austria's best fighting men. It has relieved Lutsk of the dangerous pressure which was being exerted upon it by the German forces thrusting forward from Vladimir-Volynski.

To bolster up the crumbling lines along the Stokhod the Germans apparently have stripped their southern salient of all but the most necessary defenders and have abandoned for good the movement against Lutsk.

In Bukovina and on the Dvina front the fighting has resolved itself into violent artillery combats, with neither side able to break through the guard of their opponents, although Vienna claims slight successes on the Carpathian front.

Much comment was caused here to-day by the German denial of an alleged Russian claim that Pinsk had been evacuated, as no such claim has yet been made in the Russian official dispatches.

Special dispatches from Petrograd reflect the feeling that Pinsk is likely soon to fall before Brussiloff's advance.

"The Daily News," Petrograd correspondent says: "The situation at Pinsk is extremely complicated for the Germans. Pinsk is now the extreme point of the German promontory running into Russian territory. Owing to the wide sweep of the Russian advance from the Lutsk salient in the last few days any attempt by the Germans to hold up the Russians by an attack on the flank must now be made north of the Pinsk marshes."

"If the Germans are unable to gather

Continued on page 2, column 5

SLEDGE HAMMER BLOWS CLEAR WOODS OF FOE

Haig's Troops Carry Powerful Redoubts in Trones and Ma- metz Forests by Storm.

EIGHT MILE FRONT WON IN TEN DAYS OF ATTACK

Whole Teuton Salient Menaced—French Ex-
tend Lines and Prepare to
Strike at Peronne.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 11.—The British again are slowly pressing forward north of the Somme through the desperate resistance of the Teutonic line.

While the French are strengthening their positions overlooking Peronne, preparing for the final thrust that will bring them into the city, Haig's troops are making their sledge-hammer blows tell. Their main effort now is to wipe out completely the German wedge which centred at Contalmaison. This must be done before the next French stroke at Peronne can be safeguarded.

In that effort to-day the British made notable progress. They captured Contalmaison, won the greater part of the Mametz Wood, lying to the south, and regained nearly the whole of the Trones Wood, to the east, for which a furious battle had raged for twenty-four hours. These advances have endangered the whole salient, which runs from Thiepval to Hardecourt.

Importance of Contalmaison.

The most important of these victories was that at Contalmaison, which formed the keystone of the German wedge. How important the Kaiser's commanders considered this stronghold is indicated by the fact that the Prussian guards were thrown into the combat to halt the incessant British blows.

For ten days and ten nights the British have been hurling themselves at the German lines without pause. Sir Douglas Haig, in the official report from British Headquarters to-night, summarizes the results of these operations as follows:

"After ten days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed the methodical capture of the whole of the enemy's first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards (eight miles). The system of defence consisted of numerous and continuous lines of fire trenches, support trenches and reserve trenches, extending for various depths from two thousand to four thousand yards. It included five strongly fortified villages, numerous heavily wired and entrenched woods and a large number of immensely strong redoubts. The capture of each of these trenches represented an operation of some importance, and the whole of them are now in our hands."

British Retake Trones Wood.

"The German success in the recapture of Trones Wood after costly casualties was of short duration. To-day we recaptured nearly the whole of this wood. All but the northernmost end is again in our hands."

The number of prisoners taken by the British exceeds 7,500. In the battle of the Somme the Allied forces have captured 22,000 prisoners and 104 guns.

Mean while, in full possession of Hill 97, from which they can look into Peronne, 150 feet below, the French are engaged in organizing and extending their gains before they launch the final drive for the railway center. Small operations to-day enabled Foch's troops to clear completely the wood north of La Maisonette, near Hill 97.

Before Peronne falls, formidable defences outside the city must be overwhelmed. It is not likely, however, that they will be stormed before the British push their lines further east and so protect the French flank. The primary object of the Allied drive has been achieved. The next step will be as deliberate as the first.

Drain on German Forces.

The Russians have not relaxed in the slightest the pressure on the whole German line. The Teutons, it is reported, are calling men from the Italian and Serbian fronts to meet this increasing menace. The drain upon the German forces is telling. The great problem of the German staff as to which front shall be reinforced is growing in perplexity.

With this pressure on all fronts and the reported withdrawal from the Serbian line, London now believes that the moment has come to strike from Salogica. Once this offensive is begun

NO RELIEF FORECAST FOR HEAT SUFFERERS

Continued Warm, Says Weather
Man—Highest Yesterday, 85.

"Gosh! Isn't it hot?"

The obvious answer the Weather Man gave yesterday was "Yes." The average temperature yesterday was 77, the highest average for July 11 in thirty-three years.

As the shadows lengthened, the mercury rose and the humidity fell. At 8 in the morning the thermometer showed 70, with humidity 98; at 1 o'clock it was 82, with humidity 75, and by 8 at night the temperature was 82, humidity 69.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon the mercury remained at 85. No relief is promised, for the Weather Man's verdict was fair and continued warm for Wednesday and Thursday.

There were several prostrations. Henry Malcome, of 81 Columbus Avenue, was taken to the Hudson Hospital; Max Jacobs, a shoemaker, fifty-two, of 163 West Twentieth Street, was taken to Bellevue, and an unidentified man was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

KILLS SELF TO AVOID GIVING DISEASE TO SON

Trenton Woman Asks Autopsy
to Detect Tuberculosis.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., July 11.—Fearing that her three-year-old son would contract tuberculosis, from which she believed she suffered, Mrs. Augustina Torline, twenty-eight years old, committed suicide this afternoon by leaping into the pond on the Scudder farm, near the Trenton Country Club.

In a note found near the pond Mrs. Torline asked her husband, Alfred Torline, to request an autopsy on her body to determine if her fear of the disease was justified. She asked for a secretary to the Trenton Country Club, offered \$25 for the recovery of the body. John Cruise, after diving with a number of other men, for some time, finally brought it to the surface.

Notified by boys who had witnessed Mrs. Torline's death leap, W. H. Felix, secretary of the Trenton Country Club, offered \$25 for the recovery of the body. John Cruise, after diving with a number of other men, for some time, finally brought it to the surface.

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WOULD SAVE ELI TEAM FROM YALE BATTALION

Black Fears if Football Men En-
list Eleven Will Suffer.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

New Haven, Conn., July 11.—"Cupid" Black, captain of the Yale football team, is pretty sore at Uncle Sam for trying to break up his fall practice.

Yesterday he sent out an appeal to members of the eleven not to enlist in the Yale Battery. He fears if they do, they may not be in college in the fall. And that, of course, means that the football team would suffer.

Yale men, members of the battery and others who put a national duty ahead of a football season, have been severe in their criticism of Black. Two or three players are already members of the National Guard.

"Cupid" Sheldon, who played left tackle year, is in the battalion. Jim Braden, who played at Washington and Jefferson, and who, being eligible this fall, was counted on as one of the mainstays of the line, will go to Toboyama this week. If he is kept away from college in the fall it will be a severe loss to Clinton R. Black's well known football team. Harry LeGore thought for a while that he would enlist, but apparently, he has changed his mind.

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GIRLS SEE FATHER KILLED BY WIFE

Caldwell Woman Says
Broker Husband She
Shot Abused Her.

Christof Beutinger, a wealthy Manhattan coal broker, was shot to death by his young wife early yesterday morning, when he forced his way into her sleeping chamber in their beautiful country home on Hillcrest Road, Caldwell, N. J. In the presence of two of their five children she fired five bullets into his body, calmly slipped on a pink kimono and waited for the police and Essex County officials to lock her up, charged with murder.

"I've done it now," she told her servants as they rushed into the bedroom. "That's the last time he will ever annoy me. That's one bad man out of the way. He has abused me for months. I couldn't stand it any longer."

Mrs. Beutinger is twenty-seven years old. In the ten years of her married life she had borne seven children to her husband, who was seventeen years her senior. They had met in the Philippine Islands, where he at one time held a position as paymaster in the United States Army. Beutinger, who was reported to be worth \$100,000, had an office at 1 Broadway, Manhattan.

"Shot for Children's Sake."

The five fatherless children were picking cherries in their playground dooryard in the Westover section yesterday afternoon. They are too young to realize the significance of their mother's remark, "I killed him for the sake of the children—it is better they should never know how he abused me."

Maigaret, aged eight and a half, and Marie, two years younger, who were aroused from their big brass bedstead close to their mother's by the revolver shots, were indifferent to questions about the tragedy.

"I didn't see what mamma had done to papa," Margaret said. "But I did cry when he struck mamma before she fired the gun."

Three-year-old William, the youngest child, and said by neighbors to be the image of his father, could not forget in his play the strange loneliness of the big house. Frederick and Christof, his older brothers, played games, rode their bicycles around the lawn and climbed up the cherry trees as if nothing had happened.

School for Children.

It is expected that the children will be sent to the Mount Hope Convent School, near Yonkers. Their mother must remain in the Essex County jail, in Newark, until September, when the grand jury will investigate the murder charge against her.

Mrs. Beutinger divorced her husband, alleging cruelty, less than a year ago. At his request, the servants, she forgave him, they were married six months ago, and came here from Mount Vernon, N. Y. They purchased the former home of Fillmore Condit, one of the most attractive houses in Caldwell, and made live houses in the grounds to provide amusements for the children.

"Within a month after we came here they began to quarrel again," Mrs. Beutinger said yesterday afternoon. Louise Graef said, in telling the story of the murder yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Graef and her husband, Eugene,

Continued on page 7, column 4

After It's Over


If you have ever returned from a week-end house party with nothing to show for it but a pair of sun-burned shoulders and a memory of a bush league holiday you will find melancholy satisfaction in W. E. Hill's series of caricatures in next Sunday's Tribune.

He has been there, too, and he knows how hard it often is on Monday morning to wring your hostess's hand and tell her you are sorry to go without cracking a smile. Are you following Hill's work each Sunday? Does it and the rest of The Sunday Tribune follow you each Sunday? Your newsdealer can arrange it.

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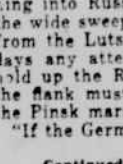
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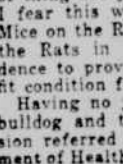
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